THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

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VOLUME I.--NO. 41. NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTR 25, 1856. PRICE--$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

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" North,..... 5.20 P. M.

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JOHN DOUGALL,
Witness Office, Montreal.

Jan. 2 1856. 3

POETRY.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

I saw an infant in its mother's arms,
And left it sleeping,
Years pass'd—I saw a girl with woman's charms
In sorrow weeping.

Years pass'd—I saw a mother mourn her child,
And o'er it languish;
Years brought me back—yet thro' her tears she smiled
In deeper anguish.

I left her—years had vanish'd: I return'd
And stood before her;
A lamp beside the childless widow burn'd,
Grief's mantle o'er her.

In tears I found her whom I left in tears,
On God relying;
And I returned again in after years,
And found her dying.

An infant first, and then a maiden fair—
A wife—a mother—
And then a childless widow in despair;
Thus met a brother.

And thus we meet on earth, and thus we part,
To meet—O, never!
'Till death beholds the spirit leave the heart,
To live forever!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Only Son.

A THRILLING STORY.

One fine summer morning as I was riding with a friend through a handsome village in the centre of * * * * and admiring the beauties he pointed out to me, with all the pride of the "oldest inhabitant," my attention was attracted by an aged couple, dressed in deep mourning, who were walking slowly down a shaded avenue, in front of one of the most beautiful residences in the place.

The feeble steps of the old lady who leaned heavily upon the arm of her companion, and the expression of deep and lasting sorrow which possessed her thin pallid features contrasted with the firm tread and stern solemn aspect of the old man, awoke my curiosity, and I enquired if there was not some domestic history of interest connected with this venerable couple.

"There is indeed," replied my friend.—"You recall to my mind one of the most singular instances—the most thrilling tragedy, in short, which our goodly village ever witnessed."

That old and sorrow-stricken couple, pursued my friend, may be seen twice or three times a week; oftener when the weather is fine—walking down the avenue in just such a manner—never any faster—never any slower.

You see them getting into the carriage which has just rolled up to the gate. They will ride a mile, when the carriage will stop, and they will walk through another gate of iron, hanging between posts of iron, all black as ebony. They will enter a green field where the birds sing sweetly these fine mornings, a lonely field however, where there a great many inhabitants—the rich and poor intermingled, and resting on the same levels about four feet beneath the sod.

This aged couple are going to visit the grave of their only child.

It was a son. I will tell you his history if you will listen.

This old man was once the most enterprising, the boldest and most resolute man in the city. His name is Col. H——. You have heard of him for people said he was made of iron. Yet he has one of the most upright and generous hearts in the world. The old lady I remember as a lady of beauty no more than twenty years ago, when she was about forty. Besides she was quite as celebrated for her gentleness and benevolence as the Colonel with his iron will.—She had a soft affectionate heart, which shone beneficiently on all until its warmth was concentrated on an only child.

He was a wild, handsome, passionate boy, generous at times, but often tyrannical and wilful. We were schoolmates and we always played together, until he was sent to an accademy, when our intimacy ceased.—I saw him rarely afterwards, until having been expelled from college for striking a professor in a fit of passion, he returned to his father's house.

Morgan in his childhood was caressed by his fond mother, but his father treated him with undue severity. The Colonel loved his boy, but he believed in the necessity of discipline to curb his passions, while Mrs. H. weeping over the stern treatment of her darling, endeavoured to make up for it in indulgencies. Then the boy grew up to fear his father and to feel a contempt for the authority of his mother.

Well, on Morgan's return from college in disgrace, he was so changed that you would hardly have known him; not so much in personal appearance, for he was still handsome, but his manners. All I need say is he had earned the reputation of being the most reckless and dissipated fellow in college.

Col. H. was terribly enraged at the disgrace his wild son had brought upon himself and family. He treated him with greater severity than ever, refusing to gratify his love of pleasure by furnishing him with the necessary funds, and subjecting him to most rigid discipline.

The result was, father and son had a terrible quarrel, in which the latter boldly facing the Colonel's wrath, proved himself to have imitated his iron will, if not his fearlessness of character.

On that very day Morgan left his fathers house, and took up his residence at the hotel to the great distress of Mrs. H. who from that time never saw a happy day.—These events occurred twelve years ago.

I don't know that the young man ever entered the house but once afterwards, except to see his mother in the absence of the Colonel, and to obtain the funds she tried to spare him out of her own allowance. Morgan wished to go abroad. But to travel very extensively required more money than Mrs. H. had at her command, and all her efforts to induce the Colonel to grant a supply for the purpose were in vain. She might as well have asked the sea to deliver up its riches. Enraged at the ill success of her application, Morgan resolved to see his father himself, and by some means procure the amount he was desperately resolved to have.

Learning one day that the Colonel had received a large sum of money from the sale of some land. Morgan thought it a fine opportunity to descend on the paternal purse, and so he called on the old gentleman before he had time to use the money, or deposit it in the bank.

A domestic in the family who admitted Morgan, states that the Colonel was in his study, and that there was a bundle of bills on the table when the young man entered.

The Colonel's countenance never changed as he looked up and saw his son standing before him; and when he spoke, his words came forth cold and hard, as if his throat had been of marble.

"What is your business sir?"

Morgan returned his father's stern look with an unflinching gaze. He replied:

"I came to prefer a claim."

At the word 'claim' the Colonel sneered, but said nothing.

"I desire to travel," pursued Morgan, as if he had been talking to an equal, "it can be no advantage to keep me in sight of your door which is shut against me, and within the door of your garden and orchards which I cannot enjoy. You will not refuse then, I hope, to supply me with funds that will enable me to see something of the world and establish myself abroad."

"If this is all your business," said the Colonel, in a deep tone, "the sooner you go the better," and taking the bundle of bills he locked it up in his desk with a firm hand "I thought you had more judgment than to come to me on such a fool's errand. So what you knew it was impossible to obtain by pleading, you hoped to draw from me by the impudence of a claim! Go, I say boy! not a dollar of my money shall pass into your hands until you have submitted to my authority, which you have so lately despised."

Morgan's eyes flashed fire. The domestic who watched him from the door, declared she thought from the grinding of his teeth, and the clenching of his fists that he was going to strike his father.

Without giving way to his passions however, the young man turned upon his heel passed out of the door, and never stopped to speak to his distressed mother, and mounted his horse and rode off to the hotel.

Mrs. H. flew to her husband, and clasped her hands in agony, prayed that he would call the young man back, speak to him no longer in stern and chilling tone but kindly and fatherly, and effect a reconciliation.

"Good Heaven!" murmured the Colonel, passionately, "am I to stoop and he to triumph! When he comes to me with an air of impudence, which is insupportable, am I to bend to him and beg?"

"No, no," sobbed the wretched woman, "not that. But speak to him kindly. Use persuasion—gentleness."

"With a son!—persuasion! You wrong my patience," exclaimed the Colonel in a husky voice; "leave me."

No more words passed between the parents of the unhappy youth; but during the remainder of the day, the mother was kneeling distressed, and the stern father was ill at ease.

The latter passed a sleepless night—he paced the floor until late, with his brow contracted, and his lips compressed; then he retired, and lay for two hours meditating on some subject which excited his brains. Mrs. H. who was likewise awake, knew too well what the subject was.

Considerably past midnight, the Colonel arose.

"Is anything the matter?" asked his wife.

"I don't know," replied the Colonel, "I thought I heard a sound in the lower part of the house, in the direction of my study. It may be only a cat that has got in there; but I will go down and see."

"I heard something myself," said Mrs. H. "but thought it was outside."

The Colonel had heard more or understood better than his wife. At all events, he had no suspicion of cats—his allusion to them having been merely to avoid alarming her. He remembered that there was a sum of money in his desk, and probably suspected a robbery.

Going noiselessly down stairs and opening the door of the study with a steady hand he heard the noise much louder than before. He stepped cautiously into the room. It was a star-light night, and turning his eyes to the window from which the noise appeared to proceed, he discovered a dim shadow moving in the curtain.

At the moment the noise ceased, the Colonel stood motionless in the corner of the room, until he recommenced, when reaching for a heavy sword which hung against the wall, he slowly drew it from the scabbord.

The Colonel then stationed himself near the window; but no sooner had he done so than the grating noise ceased again. After another silence, he heard a noise like the breaking of glass; and immediately after the curtain was moved aside by invisible hands.

The darkness, the loneliness of the chamber, and the mystery of the dim shadow on the curtain, would have shaken the nerves of a man of less coolness and courage than the Colonel. Determined to take the robber dead or alive, he calmly waited for him to enter the room. But presently to his dismay, he heard footsteps coming down stairs. Some domestic, or out-door laborer had evidently heard the sounds, and was coming to learn their origin. Perceiving that this must frighten the robber, the Colonel was revolving in his mind what he should do to effect his object, when the hand that moved the curtain became visible It was groping along the window frames for the spring. Rapid as lightning, yet noiselessly unseen the old broad-sword swept over the Colonel's head, and struck deep in the wood-work of the window. There was a stifled cry—a heavy fall—and the curtain fell back to its place.

Rushing to the window the Colonel threw it open and looked out. He could see nothing however, owing to the darkness, and and shutting it again, he hastened to procure a light.

As he burst into the hall a labourer by the name of Jones, who slept in the house appeared at the foot of the stairs.

"Good heavens! Colonel is that you!" cried Jones, who appeared agitated with teror. "What is the matter?"

He extended his hand as a light shone upon it. Jones must have been frightened terribly, seeing that it was covered with blood. Starting back he dropped the lamp which was broken into pieces on the floor.

The Colonel hastened up stairs for the lamp in his chamber. Mrs. H. hearing the strange sounds, and alarmed at the protracted absence of her husband, had already risen and struck a light. As the Colonel took it from her hand, she saw the blood on his arm and uttered a cry of horror.

"It is nothing," said the Colonel; "a robber was climbing in at the window, and I have been scratched by him."

He entered the study followed by Jones who shuddered at the scene which met his eyes. There was blood on the curtain and the Colonel's chair which stood by it, and on the wall. Across the desk, where the Colonel had placed it lay the broad-sword stained with blood.

Something on the carpet under the window attracted the eye of Jones. He stooped to pick it up—but started back with a suppressed cry. It was a human hand!

The Colonel picked it up and held it by the lifeless fingers. It was warm and dripping with blood. It had been cut off at the wrist.

Suddenly the Colonel turned pale.—Wrapping the member in his handkerchief, he seized the light and rushed up stairs.

"For heaven's sake," he cried, with strange agitation, "tell me if you know this. It is no time to stand upon ceremony, look?"

Mrs. H. started back with horror! but in an instant, turning deadly pale, she bent eagerly forward, gazed a moment at the hand, and, with a shriek, fell lifeless on the floor.

The Colonel rushed out, and met Jones on the stairs.

"Raise no alarm," he said in a husky tone. "Go and saddle my horse, bring him to the door. Quick!"

As soon as Jones had disappeared, the Colonel went out to see if he could discover any trace of the robber. There was nothing left but blood, which had gushed out in the grass like rain. The robber was gone.

Mounting his horse, and again charging Jones to alarm no one, the Colonel rode to the hotel.

Thundering at the door for a few moments, he succeeded in bringing the waiter, who admitted him, staring in stupid wonder to see young Morgan's father arrive at such a time and with so ghastly a face.

"Is Morgan H. within?" demanded the Colonel.

"I think he is. I saw him here in the evening," was the reply. "Shall I go up and see?"

"Show me his room," said the Colonel, striding into the hall.

The waiter preceded him up stairs.—Hearing a suppressed groan, he looked around. The Colonel's hand was pressed upon his brow, and his eyes fixed upon a dark spot upon the floor.

"What is that?" asked the waiter.

"Go on! on!" muttered the Colonel in so savage and husky a voice, that it had about the same effect as a sharp bayonet in sending the waiter forward.

They reached the door of Morgan's room. The Colonel rung the latch with an iron hand, but the door did not yield. Then with his feet he thundred against the panel. No sound came from within.

"He is not in;" suggested the waiter.

With a rapid movement the Colonel held the lamp to the key-hole. The point of the key was visible. The door was locked from the inside.

"Leave me," commanded the Colonel turning to the waiter.

Then placing his mouth near the door, he said, "Morgan! I am alone—let me in. It is your father that speaks?"

At that moment, a short concussion, like the report of a pistol, sounded within the room. Then some heavy body fell to the floor.

The Colonel staggered against the bannister; and the waiter, who was watching him below, ran up, crying murder, thinking he was shot.

"Hush!" said the Colonel in a calm voice, standing erect, pale as death, before the waiter. "Go for an axe or bar. The door must be broken open."

In a few moments the door was forced and the Colonel, followed by the landlord and others, rushed into the room.

"Horror!" ejaculated the waiter, "he has cut off his right hand!"

"And blown out his brains!" added the landlord.

The Colonel looked on the ghastly, distorted face. It was his only son. He was a corpse!

Everybody thought that the calamity would kill Mrs. H., but you see her now a feeble, sorrow-stricken woman, who never leaves her room, except to visit the grave of the suicide.

The Colonel is a different man. Since the tragedy he has never been known to smile. He stands like a withered oak, dry and stiff, yet strong in his decay.

We rode to the burying ground. We would have entered and looked at the tomb stone of erring youth, but I shrank from disturbing the contemplation of the mourners.

Mrs. H. was bent over the marble slab and shedding tears which ran down her thin face like rain. The Colonel stood near her erect, his arms folded on his chest, and his cold grey eyes fixed on the grave with a look of speechless grief. We left them alone with their dead.

Honest Poverty Rewarded.

Sarah Goodwin was the name of a poor seamstress, residing in ********. She was not wholly friendless, but those whom she knew, and who would have aided her in her struggles, were very poor and could not. So she, a widow with four boys, from the ages of four to nine years, struggled through winter's cold and summer's heat, providing her little family with bread, and that was all. Meat and luxuries were denied Sarah Goodwin and her boys. The latter were good children, always in their homes at nightfall, and giving their mother every cent of their earnings, as often as they found work to do.

At last the mother fell sick, and through a weary illness she had no other attendance save the occasional help of a neighbor, and the constant aid of her poor little boys. They were never from her side, and it was touching to behold their sympathy, their gentle ministrations; every body prophesied that they would be blessed in coming years for their thoughtfulness and kindness to their mother.

The widow recovered, but it was now the heart of a bitter winter and their little stock of fuel was nearly gone. As soon as her strength permitted, she walked through the cold of a cheerless day to the shop of her employer, and told him her pitiful story. But times were hard; her illness had made room for others as destitute as herself; in fine, they had not one stitch of work for her. With a sinking heart, but praying to keep her courage up, the poor woman toiled on from shop to shop until it became late, and with her tears and the darkness she could hardly see her way home.

"If Mr. Heart himself, had been there," she soliloquized, bending to the strong wind, and drawing her scanty shawl closer about her form, "I know he would give me work."

As she whispered this through her chattering teeth, a tall man, with long grey beard, passed by her, and as he did so, something fell to the sidewalk and lay upon the crusted snow. Sarah paused; she heard the noise made by the little packet, and a mysterious impression led her to search for it. Oh, joy! it was a purse, heavy, and filled to the brim; yellow and shining laid the gold within its strong meshes, as she carried it towards a lighted window.

Suddenly, like a flash of lightning, the thought occurred to Sarah that not one cent of the new found treasure was honestly hers. But a moment she lingered, pressing the money with her benumbed fingers, the sorrowful tears chasing down her thin cheeks, then starting forward to find the owner of the purse, she walked hurriedly up the street, fearful that the temptation should she arrive at her poor room and see her hungry children, might prove too strong for her integrity.

Opposite to the great hotel, as she stood hesitating what way to take, she saw the stranger enter. She knew him by his long singular beard; and timidly crossing the street, she made her way into the billiard-hall, and there, bewildered by the light, she knew not what to say, until twice asked by the servant what she wanted. Of course she could not do more than describe the stranger by his tall stature and strange appearance. But he had already gone out, she must call on the morrow, he said, and ask for Mr. Ashcroft.

The next morning, having eaten nothing, for she could not touch a farthing of the gold, she was admitted into a room where sat the stranger. He arose as she entered, and gazed, with a curious air, till she presented the purse. Then he started with pleased surprise, laid down his paper; took the gold and deliberately counted it over.

"It is all safe," he said, "you have not taken——"

"Not a piece, sir;" she cried eagerly trembling as she spoke.

"You seem poor," remarked the stranger carelessly.

"I am poor," she replied.

"Got a family, I suppose?"

"Four little boys, sir; I am a widow, sir."

"Humph, humph, so I supposed—that's the old story."

"Ask Mr, Hart, the tailor," said the widow, stepping forward a little; "he knows if I am poor, I am honest."

A bright red spot burnt on her cheeks as he spoke, and she forced back the tears.

"Now confess," said the stranger, rising and walking to and fro before the fire," "that you expected a large reward for this."

"I did think, perhaps,' and she turned with quivering lips towards the door.

"Stop, stop," cried the stranger, "you know that you would never have returned the purse had you not expected to get paid for it."

"Sir!" said the widow, her tone indignant, her thin form towering, and oh, the withering rebuke in her voice and manner.

The stranger paused, holding the purse in his hand; then drawing forth the smallest possible coin that it contained, offered it to her.

For a moment she drew back, but then remembering that her boys were hungry at home, and in bed because there was no fire, she burst into tears as she took it, saying:

"This will buy bread for my poor children," and hurrying away, she buried the bitterness of that morning in her own heart.

It was four o'clock on the same day. Sarah Goodwin sat by a scanty fire, busy in sewing patches on the very poor clothes of her boys.

"Run, to the door, Jimmy," she said to the eldest, as a loud knock was heard.

"Oh, mother," the boy cried, returning "a big bundle for us! What is it? What can it be?"

"Work for me, perhaps," murmured the widow; untying the huge package, when suddenly there came to light, new clothes and shining caps, each suit fitting exactly to the dimensions of her boys. Almost paralyzed with astonishment, the widow remained on her knees, her eyes rivetted on the words: "A present for the fatherless;" while the boys appropriating their wardrobes danced about the floor.

"What's in the pocket here, what's in the pocket?" cried Jimmy, thrusting his hands into that receptacle, when, lo! out came the very purse of gold the widow had returned that morning.

A scene of joyous confusion followed, and the voice of prayer ascended from Sarah Goodwin's full heart. Again and again she counted the glittering treasure. Five hundred dollars, it seemed an almost endless fortune. How her heart ran over with gratitude to God and to the stranger.

She could not rest, till throwing on her bonnet, with cheeks now glowing with hope and happiness, she ran to the hotel to pour forth her thanks.

A carriage stood at the door, laden with trunks behind. The driver mounted the seat as she reached the steps; and turning her head, there, within, sat the mysterious stranger with the long beard. She had not time to speak, but he nodded his head as he saw her with clasped hands standing there, her very face seeming a prayer embodied.

Sarah never saw the eccentric stranger again.

She took a little shop, and stocked it well, and sent her boys to school.

To-day she is the proprietor of a handsome store. Of her four boys two are ministers, one is a doctor, and the other a thriving merchant.

Nobody knows where the man with the long grey beard has gone, but if he is living and his eye meets this, he will have the consolation of knowing the glorious results of his generous deed towards Sarah Goodwin and her boys.

Wesley's Testimony.

We may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is, eminently, all that LIQUID FIRE commonly called DRAMS or SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders, although there would rarely be any occasion for them, were it not the unskilfullness of the practitioner. Therefore, such as prepare and sell only for this use, may keep their consciences clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do we know ten such distilleis in England? I scarce even excuse these. But all who sell them in common way, to any that will pay, are poisoners-general. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eyes pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them? The curse of God is in their garden, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! BLOOD, BLOOD! IS THERE. The foundation, the door, the walls, the roof are stained with blood! And canst thou hope and thou man of blood, though thou art "Clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day," canst thou hope to deliver down *thy fields of blood* to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven, therefore thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul. "Thy memorial shall perish with thee."

Miscellaneous Scraps.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE, &C.—A little piece of news is afloat about R—— D——, Esq., of the Tenth Avenue, New York, who is wealthy in gold and wealthy in a young, and, as report says, a very lovely daughter. She had been receiving visits from a young man, a confidential clerk in an insurance office, but they were peremtorily forbidden by the father. Love laughs at locksmiths, and often times at papas too, so the youth clandestinely continued his visits. But, unfortunately, he was discovered in the house one evening by Mr D——, who forthwith went at him *a la* Brooks with a cane. The youth, as he alleges, endeavored for his inamorata's sake to escape the blows and the house, but the indignant sire followed him up too closely, fiercely and unpityingly, and, in self-defence he was compelled to show fight. Being sufficiently athletic, he pummelled his "sweet Ida's dad" most severely, spoilt the appearance of his face, unfitted his head for the hat he had worn, and compelled him—now blood was up—to crave the mercy he had refused to give. It was granted, and our hero left the house. What the finale of the matter has been, or will be, we know not.

ONE OF 'EM.—"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I does, and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready." "Go to, young man, you are incorrigible. Go, to." "Go to?" If it wasn't for the law against bigamy, whip me if wouldn't go a dozen. But who supposed, deacon, that a man of your years would give such advice to a man just starting in life."

Virtue does not give talents, but it supplies their place. Talents neither give virtue nor supply the place of it.

It is an inexplicable fact that men buried in an avalanche of snow, hear distinctly every word uttered by those who are seeking for them, while their most strenuous shouts fail to penetrate even a few feet of the snow.

It is decidedly provoking to have a fly light on your nose just as the daguerreotypist pulls out his watch and says, "Now."

"How we printers lie," as our devil said when he got up too late for breakfast.

Dinner to Mr. Brown at Bradford.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Dinner to Mr. Brown, M.P.P, by the Freeholders of South Simcoe, in honor of the course pursued by that gentleman in Parliament, came off at Bradford on Wednesday the 17th inst. with great *eclat*. About 400 persons sat down to table. The independent Press was represented by Mr. McKinnon, of the Hamilton *Banner*, Mr. Jackson, of the Newmarket *Era*, Mr. Boulthee, of the *North York Sentinel*, and Mr. Goldie, of the Bradford *Chronicle*.

The Chair was ably filled by William Armson, Esq., Reeve of West Gwillimbury, having at his right the guest of the day.

After the usual toasts the Chairman called for a full bumper to the toast of the occasion—"The health of George Brown, Esq., M.P.P.,"—which was received with immense applause.

Mr. BROWN, on rising to respond to the toast, was greeted with prolonged and reiterated rounds of enthusiastic cheering.—We can only sketch an outline of his speech, which occupied two hours in the delivery, being listened to throughout with earnest attention, broken only by frequent bursts of applause, which manifested the entire sympathy of the audience with the speaker. He commenced as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I know not how I shall adequately express the feelings awakened by this great demonstration. Believe me, I have not the vanity to imagine that this magnificent display has been got up in honor of me individually—I well know that it was an earnest desire to declare adherence to certain great principles, that has drawn together such an array of the wealth and respectability and enlightenment of this northern country. But, while knowing this, I cannot but feel deeply gratified that my name should have been coupled by you with those great principles which are now agitating our country—(loud cheers)—and that men of all parties are found ranged here to-day in doing me this great honor. I cannot but feel cheered and encouraged by so remarkable an expression of public confidence from a county long represented by a political opponent; for it shows that however we may differ on minor or local matters, yet that, on the great issues now before the Canadian people, we are all, Whig and Tory, in this part of the country, as one man. (Cheers.) And, Mr. Chairman, if anything could add to the gratification which this demonstration inspires, it is the discovery that, though I have never before visited this section of the country, and have met few of those surrounding me before to-day, yet that there are among you many who have been my warmest friends ever since first I put my foot in the country—intelligent men, who have known and watched every step I have taken, as a journalist and a politician, and who have felt that they could conscientiously come here to-day and associate my name with the advancement of those great principles for which the Protestant people of Upper Canada are so resolutely contending. (Loud cheers.) I earnestly trust the time is fast approaching when the people of Upper Canada will learn to forget imaginary distinctions, and that when men are heartily united on measures and principles of vital interest to the country, they will weigh well the responsibility of continuing and fostering divisions, by means of which a certain party are enabled to rule the affairs of the Union in a manner most distasteful to the inhabitants of the West. (Cheers.) The day is fast passing away, I trust, when we Upper Canadians will allow a body of scheming politicians to mis-rule over us, by the silly terror of party names. Much as my views have been misrepresented, much as has been said about my objects, and virulently as I have been assailed by my opponents—at the end of a continued parliamentary battle of six years duration, with the people of Upper Canada at last thoroughly aroused to the danger of their position, with victory for our principles not far off—I can say this, and appeal to my speeches and writings to establish it, that when I entered Parliament I saw the evil we had to contend against, and the remedy for it as clearly as now—that I fought for it then as confidently and deliberately as I do at this moment—and that every step I have taken whether wisely or unwisely adopted, has been dictated by the sincere desire to obtain for the people of Upper Canada that just influence in the Legislature and Executive of the Union to which they are entitled. (Loud cheers.) When these Provinces were united, parties were brought together who knew little of each other, and many years were spent in finding out what really were the sentiments of the different sections of the Province and allowing things to settle into their true position. Very early it was to be seen that a division must come between the parties whom the Union had thrown temporarily into alliance; that there were disagreements which must come up for settlement, and that when this time did arrive, the Upper Canadians must stand out firmly in behalf of the principles which, as Liberals and Protestants, they could not but uphold.—(Cheers.) Closely associated for some years after the election of 1847, with the party in power, I saw very clearly that the result of the Union had not been such as was anticipated from it; that instead of softening asperities, harmonizing differences, and uniting us together as one people under the influence of those principles and institutions which have raised the mother country to the proud eminence she holds among the nations of the world—the Union, as carried out, tended to continue and deepen the lines of separation between us, and to excite new jealousies of a local and unfortunate character. I found that, from peculiar circumstances, the result of the Union was likely to be that the feelings and principles of Lower Canada would be for some years at least predominant, and not those of the British people. (Hear, hear.) I found that the French Canadians, constituting nearly half of the Assembly, required but a small number from the western section to go

with them to obtain a majority, and with it the entire control of public affairs; that they had but to go to one or other of our political parties in Upper Canada, and say—"Give us our Popish Bills, and a large share of the public money, and we will give you power in Upper Canada"—that if one party refused the other accepted the bribe—and that, unfortunately, by this see-saw system, they managed to control the whole affairs of the Union. When I entered Parliament in 1851. I had seen enough to convince me that, if the affairs of this Province were to be properly conducted, this domination must be broken down. I felt that Upper Canada—by far the most energetic portion of the Union—was being ruled contrary to her wishes; that the legislation was of a character most distasteful to her people; that our public men would be demoralized by the unnatural position they occupied—and that the first duty of every patriotic Upper Canadian was to direct all his exertions towards securing a better and more equitable adjustment of the conditions of the Union. (Cheers)—For myself, I resolved that, if I sacrificed every hope as a politician, I should not shrink from demanding on all occasions, and insisting upon them, those measures of justice to Upper Canada to which she was entitled. (Cheers) I have never doubted that by looking the differences between Upper and Lower Canada fairly in the face, and by applying to the conduct of public affairs those strict rules of impartiality under which alone a federation of states can be perpetuated, we might hope for a long and happy continuation of the Union; but I also felt that if one section, by the drawing of an imaginary territorial line, were to enjoy an unjust influence over the other—if one religious sect was to be recognized and pensioned by the state—if the influence of Roman Catholicism was to be fostered and pandered to by our statesmen, and openly seen in every political contest—the future fate of our country was far from hopeful. (Loud cheers.) The whole present aim of those with whom I have acted in Parliament has been to reform those absorbing evils. Not that we have sought any undue advantage for Upper Canada, or the imposition of any system or rule unjust to any portion of the community. All that we have contended for is that strict impartial justice may be done to all. We have demanded Representation by Population that the electors of Upper Canada may stand on precisely the same level as their fellow-electors in Lower Canada. (Cheers) We have demanded non-sectarian national education, that the whole of the people may be instructed and the faith of none may be tampered with. (Cheers.) We have demanded that Roman Catholics in this country shall be placed on the same footing as Protestants, and no other, and that the public money shall not be spent in building up and propagating its errors. (Loud cheers.) We ask not that Roman Catholics shall be placed in a position of inferiority to ourselves, but we say that not one iota of privilege shall they have which we do not possess. (Cheers.) When I entered Parliament, there were but few who took this ground. Sometimes we had difficulty in getting our motions seconded, and in the divisions recorded in the journals, we counted too often but five, six, or seven votes. All the great questions now agitating the country were brought forward persistently every session; and it is very encouraging to look back and observe that, in the face of political temptations and ministerial influence—that, amidst the adverse public opinion which surrounded us at the Seat of Government, our strength gradually but surely mounted up. The first session we had but six or eight at most—the second we rose to 14—then to 22—and I apprehend that last session we ended with something like 39 members from Upper Canada recorded in favor of our views. (Cheers) And let me tell you that it is by such demonstrations of public sentiment as this, to-day, that the victory is to be finally gained.—(Cheers.) If there are divisions among politicians in Upper Canada, there are none among the people, and the lesson which this meeting must read the erring politicians of Upper Canada cannot fail to be salutary.—And the importance of the issues in the present contest may well rouse men to active exertion. If we look around us and mark the vast territories on this continent under the British flag, and yet unpeopled—if we reflect that the trust is committed to us to pour into these boundless regions a flowing tide of human life,—and if we consider that the principles and institutions upon which we now erect our political structure, will undoubtedly affect for weal or woe the future destinies of so large a portion of this continent,—does it not become us to look wisely to our position and our responsibilities, and take heed that our political and social and moral institutions shall exercise the best influence on the character of our people?—(Loud cheers.) Look abroad at the different nations which people this globe. How few of them will you find upholding the flag of *liberty*! I heard an English statesman, recently in this country, giving it as his opinion, that this is the freest country on the face of the earth, and I believe it to be so. (Hear, hear.) I believe the people of Canada have more direct control over their own affairs than any other people. How then does it become us to see that the testimony we shall give on behalf of popular institutions shall be such as to aid the cause of freedom in other countries not so happily situated! When the nations of Europe are fighting for free Constitutions, struggling for representative assemblies and freedom of speech and of the press, how often are they pointed to the neighboring Republic, and told—"See there, where you say there is the greatest freedom—there they have the darkest slavery in their very midst." But they cannot say that of us. The people of Canada occupy a glorious position, if they but use it aright, and woe be to us if we uphold not the light of freedom to all men, and invite them not by our example, to follow in our footsteps! Looking at Canada from this point of view, the course which has been taken in the administration of our public affairs during the last few years is most grievous. Who can deny that of late years we have followed a course of public policy not only dishonorable to us as a people, but most injurious to our national interests?—(Hear, hear.) And it is very desirable that every member of the community should keep in view that for this he is, to the extent of his influence, fully responsible. It is all very well to point to your Executive Councillors and members of Parliament, and blame them for going wrong; but you are equally responsible with them, if you use not your influence in checking wrong and vindicating right. Mr. Brown then proceeded to point out the remedies which should be applied for the removal of the evils entailed by the present system of administering the affairs of the country—and he pointed out that, of late months, this new difficulty had sprung up, that there was a wonderful unanimity of sentiment in regard to those remedies, though not of practice.—If they asked any Upper Canada member—Are you opposed to Representation by Population, in favor of the Seat of Government going permanently to Quebec, in favor of lavish expenditure on the Grand Trunk without any security for repayment, in favor of establishing nunneries and monkeries, and Popish priestcraft in every guise?—his reply would be, "I am not in favor of anything of the kind." (A voice—"But look at their votes.") Yes! look at their votes, and there the fallacy would be discovered. And what defence did they set up for this scandalous variance between their theory and their practice? If asked why they voted so and so, the sophisms of one and all would end in this—"Oh, our friends are in power, and we do not want them to be turned out and those horrid 'Radicals let in,' or 'those Tories to get in,'" as the case might be. (Cheers.) This was the sum and substance of the defence made by erring politicians of Upper Canada, for some years past. For the sake of the loaves and fishes, one party after another had been content basely to humiliate themselves, and to sacrifice the position which Upper Canada ought to hold in the body politic. And the result was, that our Statute-book was filled with Bills most unjust to the people of Upper Canada—lavishly giving away the public money for corrupt purposes, and allowing our most valuable institutions to be tampered with at the bidding of Lower Canadian priesthood. The first cure for this was Representation by Population—(cheers)—that instead of Lower Canada having 65 members for our 65 in despite of our having a population 300,000 greater, and contributing three-fourths of the whole national revenue, Upper Canada should have an equal influence in public affairs man for man with Lower Canada. (Cheers) Mr. Brown went at some length into an explanation of how it came about that this simple meed of justice had still to be contended for. It was the treachery of our own representatives which kept us in this position of inferiority. (Cries of "shame on them.") He pointed out how even the Upper Canada members of the present Government professed to be in favor of the principles, but then they said we must wait till the next census which would not be till 1862, and before the printed returns could be made up it would be 1864, and before a Bill founded on them could pass and come into operation it would be at soonest 1866. Would the people of Upper Canada submit for 10 years longer to be kept under the heel of Lower Canada, ground down as they had hitherto been? (Cries of "never!") If he could impress but one idea on every person present, it would be this, that the one great question for Upper Canadians,—that for which they should sink everything else,—that which should be the foremost plank in every man's political platform, the motto inscribed on every political banner, was Representation by Population, and that immediately. (Great cheering.) This would strike at the root of the evil, and it was so strictly just that no honest man could long refuse it. If the people were once fairly represented, everything else they sought for would naturally follow. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown then referred to the School question, as another deeply affecting the future destinies of this country, and which he said he would not have named as secondary to the other, were it not that its being placed in a right position would infallibly be secured by a fair representation. He alluded to the deep interest taken by the people of Upper Canada in the question of education, the vast amount of funds raised for educational purposes, and the great success which had attended their efforts to establish a comprehensive national system. He then referred to the insidious attempts made by the Roman Catholic clergy of both Upper and Lower Canada to undermine and overthrow what promised to exert so happy an influence on the future destinies of the country, by getting a sectarian clause, introduced in 1856, to which they had ever since been seeking additions. He adverted to the secret wire-pullings and influences brought to bear on the Administration by the Roman hierarchy, on which so much light had been cast by the correspondence published in the *Mirror* by Bishop Charbonnel; and showed how the desperate efforts of the present Ministers at the close of the session of 1855 to carry a Sectarian School Bill in the face of the outraged public sentiment of the whole Upper Province were thus accounted for. He also mentioned some facts, illustrative of the state of education in Lower Canada, and pointed out the deplorable ignorance which was the fruit of the system sought to be fastened on our necks by the Lower Canadian priesthood. And who were the tools employed by the priests in their crusade against our school system? Why, Upper Canada members, who professed all the while to be opposed to Separate Schools. If they asked Mr. Spence, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Cayley or any of those who voted with the Ministry from Upper Canada, they would say they were not in favor of Separate Schools—"but then," they would add, "we must not quarrel with the French Canadians, or we would be turned out of office, and these horrible Radicals would get in." (Laughter.) Such an argument, by whatever party offered, should be utterly scouted, whenever presented to a popular assembly. It was no argument to address to intelligent men, to say that the statesmen of one party should do wrong, admitted wrong, and thereby keep office, simply for fear the statesmen of the other party should get in. Nothing had done more to sustain the institutions of Great Britain, than the close watch kept on one party by the other, and the fact that the moment the men in power by their conduct lost the confidence of the people, they had to give place to others who possessed it. And that man was no constitutionalist who told the people that he did what he himself condemned, lest another set of men clothed with popular approbation, might get into power. (Cheers.) No one man or body of men monopolized all the wisdom and talent in the country; and if one set of men forgot their pledges and went against the interests of the country, there was then but one course for the electors to follow—*turn them out*, and if the next set did wrong, turn them out also, until the right men were found at the helm of affairs. (Cheers.) Last session, the Seat of Government being in Upper Canada, and the parliamentary proceedings of each evening spread all over the country next morning, the Government had not dared to repeat the assault on our school system, which they had made the previous session in Quebec. But what they durst not do in reference to Upper Canada, they did by carrying out the will of the priests in Lower Canada. There the grants to Sectarian Schools and Colleges, in the hands of ecclesiastics, had been increasing from year to year. One Government after another had thought it a simple thing to purchase the support of this, and the other Lower Canadian member, by giving £500 to some such institution in this county, and continuing an annual grant to it in the estimates. The list thus went on increasing, till last session the grants to these institutions amounted to £22,000 for the education of some 10,000 to 15,000 children of the rich, while for the whole remaining 300,000 children of Lower Canada, only £17,000 was appropriated.—The Government found it troublesome to meet the constant debates arising on this part of the estimates, which were discussed item by item, and they accordingly introduced and carried a bill, placing the whole of this £22,000 beyond the annual control of Parliament, settling it on those sectarian institutions permanently. (Cries of "Shame on them.") Mr. Brown next briefly alluded to the Seat of Government question, and pointed out how the complete subserviency of the Administration to Lower Canadian influence had been strikingly manifested by their efforts to carry the Seat of Government permanently to Quebec. He explained also the policy pursued by the present Government in regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, pointing out how they had given up the security of the Province for the sixteen millions of dollars advanced to the road, and undertaken to pay interest on this vast sum for five years to come, taking stock in exchange not saleable for fifty cents in the dollar. They had also agreed that eight millions of dollars more should be spent, most of it on branches in Lower Canada which admittedly would not pay, thus placing the shareholders in a worse position than they occupied before, as the scheme compelled them, on account of the Lower Canadian pressure, to add links to the road which would only increase their burdens and swallow up any profits that might at some future day be derived from the main line.—Mr. Brown next referred to the North Shore railroad project of the Government, as almost surpassing in wild recklessness their Grand Trunk scheme. The Government had given away four millions of acres of the lands of Upper Canada to build a railroad in Lower Canada. There had long been a scheme in contemplation to build what was called the North Shore Railroad. They had already got the Grand Trunk on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, which did not pay its expenses, running as it did through a sparsely settled country, and having during the summer a steamboat opposition on the river that could not be competed with. (Hear, hear.) But, notwithstanding this, a railroad, forsooth, must be built on the north shore of the St. Lawrence also, and built with the public domain! The north shore scheme had been long before the public, but no capitalists could be got to take hold of it, but so strong was the influence of the Lower Canadians that last session they absolutely forced the Government to bring in a bill to take four million acres of the lands of Upper Canada for the building of this road from Quebec to Bytown, and thence to the Georgian Bay; of the whole six hundred miles, one hundred and sixty were in Upper Canada, but these through a region uninhabited—nay utterly unexplored, and such that it is impossible to say whether a road can be built through it or not. Mr. Brown made some further remarks on the absurdity of the scheme, and the impropriety of taking it to English capitalists with the faith of the Province attached to it. If monied men in England took up the scheme, and afterwards found that their expectations had been deceived, they would turn round and accusing the Province of deluding them, would claim relief, so that in the end, as in the case of the Grand Trunk, the people of Canada would have to "pay the piper." (Hear, hear.) He next alluded to the mode in which the present Government had settled the Seigniorial Tenure, as another illustration of their constant mode of procedure, the people of Upper Canada being called upon to pay some half million of pounds, to settle the disputes between the landlords and tenants of Lower Canada as to the tenure of their farms. The payment of Lower Canada jurors out of the public revenue of the Province, while the jurors of Upper Canada were paid by local taxation, was cited as another illustration of the same policy. The roads of Upper Canada again were all in the hands of corporations or individuals,—those of Lower Canada on the contrary were many of them maintained as a burden on the public revenue. In view of such a state of things, some were disposed to say—Dissolve the Union altogether. So far as he was concerned he must say this was a step he would never contemplate without very great reluctance. He did not think that, because they might be suffering injustice for a few years, they should sever connection with Lower Canada for ever. He for one was unwilling that we should entirely give away the noble river St. Lawrence, and cut ourselves off from a free passage to the ocean (Cheers). Nor was he willing that the 250,000 Protestants of Lower Canada should be handed over to the tender mercies of Popery. (Cheers.) Nor was he willing that a thoroughly Roman Catholic State should be built up alongside of us, for that no doubt would be the result, so so soon as a Dissolution should be brought about. He would rather that they should fight on, even were the contest to exist for a few years longer, and he doubted not that ere long, in conjunction with the Liberal part of the Lower Canadians, they might hope to have the affairs of the Union administered in a more enlightened way than had hitherto been the case. (Cheers.) To carry out the principles sought by the entire people of Upper Canada, it was not necessary that they should lop off Lower Canada. All that was required was that they should act justly by themselves, and heartily set about carrying into operation those principles which as freemen they professed to hold. (Loud cheers.) He next alluded to the agitation which had been raised for a Dissolution of Parliament, and said that the fact that the demand was joined in by the Opposition in Parliament, gave the lie to the charge that they sought to turn the country upside down merely for personal purposes of their own. All they asked was permission to go back to the people, provided their opponents would go along with them, and they were willing to abide by the peoples' decison. (Cheers) If the ministry and their supporters were able to justify to the people what they had done, why should they be afraid to face the issue? (Cheers.) Mr. Brown then referred to the great advances made within the last few months by the cause on behalf of which they had met to-day. He called attention to the fact that there were but few candidates now for popular favour who did not profess themselves all right on the question of Representation by Population, Non-Sectarian Schools, &c., and he earnestly warned them as to the necessity of every constituency judging narrowly between a genuine adherence to principle and professions that were merely put on till the election should be over. A constituency should enquire as to its representative—not merely as regards theoretical principle, but is he equally sound in practice, and are his antecedents such as to justify belief in his firmness? Is he determined to turn neither to the right nor to the left, but to press straight on till he obtain full justice for Upper Canada, no matter what administration may be broken down by his vote, or what built up?—(Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Brown again thanked the men of Simcoe for this splendid demonstration, and for himself, and those who acted with him in Parliament, assured his audience that it was their firm determination to stand by their principles, let whoever would go into power—that they had nailed their colours to the mast, and would maintain the struggle till they had gained the victory. [Cheers.] For himself were he, whether in office or out of office, to forsake those principles on behalf of which they were now assembled, he would be the most ungrateful of men. To the Liberals of Upper Canada he was indebted for a degree of generous confidence and support which few men had ever enjoyed, and of this they might rest assured, that he would never turn his back on the popular cause. [Mr. Brown resumed his seat amidst tremendous cheering.]

We are informed that, after full consideration, Mr. Murney has determined that he is not eligible as a member of the Legislative Council, and that he has, in consequence left the field in Trent to others. We are glad that he retains his seat for Hastings, at which the Ministerialist, Benjamin, has been casting a longing eye.

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, SEPT'R 25, 1856.

Our Village.

We are glad to hear that our old friend and neighbor Dr. Ford has concluded arrangements for rebuilding his Steam Flouring Mill, the destruction of which was so severely felt by all. Irrespective of the pleasure we feel at being assured of Dr. Ford's ability to prosecute his enterprize anew, we may well hail the fact as a very important omen in favor of the spirit of progress now so apparent in the Village, of which we require no better evidence than the increase of manufacturing machinery. The reproach that has hitherto overshadowed and retarded our advancement, can no longer be hurled in our teeth. That Newmarket has not heretofore taken the stand her position and natural advantages deserved we cannot deny; but our present activity repels the stigma of innate sloth. An example only was wanted, which has been given, and an impetus, the effects of which have been of a marked nature during the present season, which has witnessed the erection of Mr. Sutherland's splendid mill; no slight boon to the surrounding country this summer of extraordinary drouth, when many of the neighboring Mills were obliged to suspend even gristing. Another year will in all probability see the completion of Dr. Ford's steam-mill, so that we shall have the two great powers in active operation on our staple commodity. Nor does the enterprize in manufacture rest here, Mr. Torry has applied steam extensively as a motive power in the Woollen Factory, so that it is not now liable to be retarded by the want of water and other contingencies,—with both powers combined the Agent assures us that the Factory can now drive a large business the year round. The Foundry also, near the Station, has been put in active operation by its energetic Lessees, who are practical engineers, and therefore capable of finishing their orders in a satisfactory manner. We are informed that they have already received a good share of work

Our mercantile establishments also afford no bad indicia of the extent of business done here; not only are they large in themselves but are supplied with a selection of stock far superior to what is generally found in places of much greater numerical magnitude than Newmarket, and we believe their number will receive a large increase during the coming year, as several of our townsmen are now contracting for the erection of new stores early in the spring, the demand for such buildings now exceeding the supply, while on every hand we see the rapid advance of population by the erection of new dwellings.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that this vigour in building is premature; the business of the surrounding country has been for some time gradually but surely centering in Newmarket. The projected road to the west which will be placed in construction as soon as the preliminary steps can be taken, will tend materially to this end, opening as it will an extensive and productive neighborhood, which has hitherto, for want of a means of ingress, been forced to trade in other and less advantageous places. Neither is it probable that the people of Newmarket and the vicinity will rest satisfied with expending their energies on the Western Road alone; the same reasons which influence us to the construction of that work urge us with equal force to lose no time in having a good road extended from Newmarket to the eastward; and we feel satisfied that when the practical advantages of such an undertaking are placed plainly before the people, no hesitancy will be shown in subscribing the requisite amount to effect so desirable an object.

Cricket.

A match came off yesterday on the Holland Landing ground, between the Newmarket and Bradford Clubs, in which the latter were successful. A return match will be played next Wednesday at the same place.

Great Sale of Stock.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Trent's sale of stock will take place at Oakley Farm, on Monday, October 6th, From the well-known superiority of Mr. Trent's stock, we have no doubt this sale will be a great success.

The Kingston *News* recommends the Hon. Robert Baldwin as the most fit person for Trent district.

Home Items.

The Slaveholders of the Southern States give the following view of free society—we copy from the Muscogee (Geo.) *Herald*:

"Free society! We sicken at the name What is it but conglomeration of 'greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small fisted farmers and moonstruck theorists?' All the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for a well-bred gentleman. The prevailing class one meets with, is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body-servant. This is your free society which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas."

As matters look at present war seems inevitable next spring. Austria shows an inclination to sell by auction the property of the emigrants after the 31st of December next, and Piedmont does not mean to brook this violation of the Milan treaty of peace, which recognises the Lombard emigrants as the subjects of his Majesty Victor Emanuel.

We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Henry of Otonabee, committed suicide on Friday last, by hanging himself in his own house. He was a bachelor, and lived entirely by himself.

The new Wesleyan Church at St. Mary's was opened on Sunday, 14th instant, by the Rev. E. Wood, President of the W. M. Conference, and the Rev. L. Horner. The cost of the building was £1,050, of which nearly one-half was obtained from collections, tea-meetings, and pew rents. It is constructed of stone, and is capable of seating more than six hundred persons.

Out of the one hundred colporteurs employed in France by the British and Foreign Bible Society, ninety are converted Catholics, most of whom were brought to the knowledge of the truth merely by the reading of the word of God.

A report has come by New Orleans of a serious difficulty between the Government of Mexico and the British Minister to that country. The affair is represented to have been of so grave a nature that the minister had demanded his passports, and orders have been transmitted to Havana for the sailing of a British squadron from that port for Mexico to enforce the demands. At the latest advices from Havana, the commander of the British steamer *Tartar* was engaged in collecting a naval force, which would sail immediately for the scene of action. This report wants confirmation.

We notice by our exchanges, that applicants for land in the sections laid out by Government, are rapidly increasing. One hundred acres for nothing is cheap, provided the land is good. A small party left the Branch in Oxford, on Monday morning, intending to go into the County of Hastings, to take up land.

Among the passengers by the *Cherubim*, at the time of its collision with the *Ocean Home*, resulting in the loss of life of 77 persons on board the latter, were the widow and five children of Mr. Charles Roweroft, late British Consul of Cincinnati, who, among others received his passports from Secretary Marcy on account of the enlistment difficulty. Mr. Roweroft had the best of health at the time of sailing, but died very suddenly on the fourteenth day out. He was well known in the world of literature as the writer of some works of fiction of considerable ability.

According to letters from the Papal States the Pope and his cardinals are put in terror by certain females, who are even of their own company, for we are told that a private circular has been addressed to all the delegates of the provinces, calling upon them to exercise the greatest vigilance over the nuns that come from abroad, and especially the Dames du Sacre Cœur, because some of them, under pretence of affording civil and religious instruction, spread seditious doctrines among the young ladies entrusted to their care. The delegates are further instructed to inquire after the Countess C., of Bologna, a lady belonging to that religion, and, in case of her being discovered, to arrest her."

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says that a medal is now being struck at the Constantinople Mint, which the Sultan intends to confer upon all the officers of the Allied armies who took part in the siege of Sebastopol. The face of the medal contains the four flags of the Allied Powers, with a cannon and a map of the Crimea, half unrolled, resting upon a fallen Russian Eagle. Underneath is the word "Sebastopol," inscribed in Roman characters. The reverse bears the name of the Sultan, and the word "Sebastopol," in characters. The medal, which is destined both for the land and sea forces, will be in gold for generals and admirals, and in silver for other officers of all ranks.

Mr. Hayes, the agent for the settlement of the Hastings Road, writes to the Belleville paper that there are more than 300 lots already taken up by actual settlers. He adds that "a full moiety, if not a majority of the settlers are of English and Scotch origin, and of other than the Catholic religion." We are glad to learn that the effect of public attention being roused on the subject, has been to a large extent the means of neutralizing the schemes of the Buffalo Convention.

Horrible Tragedy--A Seducer Shot.

Port Hope, Sept. 24.—The town of Port Hope was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday, in consequence of Thos. Henderson being shot dead while standing at the bar on the steamer *Arabian*. He was shot by Geo. Brogdin, a Barrister of this place, whose wife Henderson had seduced about six weeks ago. Brogdin had been watching for this opportunity of retaliation till yesterday. The ball took effect under the left shoulder blade, passing through the body at the right breast. Henderson walked about three paces and then fell lifeless on the floor. A coroner's jury was summoned immediately after taking Brogdin into custody, and after a long deliberation returned the following verdict:—

"We, the undersigned Jurymen, empannelled to enquire how and by what means Thomas Henderson, deceased, came to his death, on our oaths do find that said deceased came to his death by a bullet, discharged from a pistol in the hand of Geo. Brogdin; and we do further find that said Geo. Brogdin committed such act under great and justifiable provocation, and would express the strongest reprobation of that course of licentiousness on the part of the deceased, which produced such a fearful result."

Signed by sixteen out of eighteen of the jurors.

The sympathy of the public is with the prisoner, he being a much injured man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provincial Exhibition of 1856.

By Special Despatch to the Globe.

The Exhibition is a great success. The goods are not all on the shelves, yet, but the Palace is crowded with contributors from east and west and from the United States.

The buildings are the theme of universal admiration. The display of machinery, agricultural implements, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., is very large. Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and fancy work is very fine and of endless variety. Some fine pieces of sculpture are exhibited, and there is a splendid display of cutlery.

The exhibition of the Upper Canada Educational Department attracts considerable attention. Lower Canada is well represented in its contributors.

The cabinet work from Toronto is highly spoken of.

The fountain in the centre of the building plays beautifully.

The usual congregation of Yankee shows is on the ground, and plenty of American pickpockets are present. One this morning by a ruse attempted to get hold of the Mayor's civic chain. He went to the city clerk saying the Governor was just coming and that the Mayor wanted his chain. The clerk said, let the Mayor send an order for it. The pickpocket then tried the confidence game, but the clerk would not give the chain without an order, and the fellow sloped before a policeman could get hold of him.

Upwards of three thousand entries have been made—more than any previous year. The Governor arrived this afternoon from Cobourg via Belleville.

Arrival of the Indian.

Quebec, Sept. 22rd.

The *Indian* left Liverpool at half-past three on Wednesday, the 10th inst. She brings 207 passengers and a full cargo.

The arrivals of wheat and flour during the week had been large—86,000 quarters of wheat and 74,000 barrels of flour—principally from America.

The weather had been very favorable, and prices of all articles declined.

Wheat had declined 6d. a 9d. Flour, 2s. Indian corn, 1s. a 1s. 6d.

White wheat is quoted 9s. 6d. a 10s.; red, 8s. a 8s. 9d.; western canal and Canadian, 30s. a 34s.; Ohio, 34s. a 35s. 6d. Indian corn—white 33s. a 34s.; mixed, 32s. a 32s. 6d. Consols, 96 3-8ths.

ENGLAND.

The Queen is at Balmoral, Lord Palmerston at sea bathing, and Lord Panmure at his shooting grounds, in the Grampians.

The Royal British Joint Stock Bank of London has suspended payment, but it is believed the creditors will be paid in full. An application to put the case in bankruptcy had been refused.

The Manchester *Times* of this morning has the following telegraphic intelligence:

"London, Tuesday.

"A deputation from the Canada Directors of the Great Western Railway Company arrived yesterday, and had an interview with the English Directors and several influential capitalists representing a large amount of the English and Scotch shareholders. Mr. Robt. Gill presided. The Southern scheme as projected by the Canadian board, was fully discussed. Mr. Isaac Buchanan explained the nature of it, but he failed to remove the unfavorable impression which it has created, and made not a single convert to his views. It is believed that the promoters of the Southern scheme are now almost satisfied that it is not only unwelcome but almost hopeless."

A circular from the Horse Guards has been issued to the infantry regiments at home and abroad, except India. The Guards are to consist of ten companies of 300 each. Sixty-two regiments of the line are to be reduced to 12 companies, and the strength of each regiment is to be 1000 rank and file. The 12th regiment is to remain at 1200 rank and file. No change in regiments in India.

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 7.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. was solemnly crowned to-day at 12 o'clock. The ceremony took place in the Aspenke Scorboto, and the act of coronation was performed by the Archbishop Pharates, the metropolitan of Moscow. Among the special Ambassadors who were present, were Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, Cesar Borgia, and the representative of the Sultan. The proceedings had all the august appearance which immense preparation had designed. An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonials of the Church, the procession to the Palace, and the decoration of the city, rendered the whole affair most imposing.—Count Orloff was created a Prince, Woronzoff a Field Marshall.

Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent at Moscow, gives details of the Imperial procession to the Kremlin. It is said the coronation will cost £1,000,000 sterling. The procession was a gorgeous display.

Admiral Stewart has left two cruisers off the Isle of Serpents.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes on 28th of August, that Kars had been evacuated by the Russians. The Turks took possession on the 6th inst. With reference to the unsuccessful attack on Kars, the Russian officers say, that Mouravieff was entirely against an attack, and opposed it to the last moment, in spite of the urgent entreaties of several of his officers, but the troops were so dissatisfied at the seeming want of confidence in their leader, that he was in the end obliged to yield, and ordered the attack. The destruction of the citadel was only partial, orders having been received from St. Petersburg to stop, from whence also all orders for distruction was

FRANCE.

Wheat generally declining. Supplies abundant, and arrivals immense.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 29th ultimo, states that the Greek Government had appointed a new Governor of the Piraeus but the French Admiral would not acknowledge him, and proclaimed the command of the Piraeus exclusively French. The Queen with the Prussian and Bavarian Ministers, protested against this, but the British Minister instructed the commander of the British troops to support the French Admiral.

ITALY.

The Palmero *Gazette* announces that the state of siege will be raised on the 10th inst. and the uncondemned prisoners will be sent before the ordinary tribunals.

At the Provincial Exhibition, the Canada Company's Prize for best Wheat was awarded to Mr. Russell Smith, Burford, County of Brant.

Montreal.

The Recorder of this City also holds quite a number of other offices and is frequently absent in attending to his duties as a Legislative Councillor. So frequently indeed is the duties of Recorder neglected that the Corporation unanimously petitioned for his dismissal from office, and the Governor General coolly tells the Corporation that the explanations of Mr. Bourrett are satisfactory. This answer did not prove so to the Montrealers, for the City Council at a meeting on the 8th inst, passed the following resolution by a vote of 22 against 2:—

"That a respectful address be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the dissatisfaction felt by this Council with the letter written by command of His Excellency in answer to the respectful petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Montreal, calling the attention of his Excellency to the unsatisfactory manner in which the duties of Recorder of the city were attended to, and requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to order that a copy of the alleged explanations given by that functionary be transmitted to this Council, and that his Excellency be informed that the obstacles to the proper discharge of the duties of his office, by the present Recorder, remain with undiminished force."

What will his Excellency say to this?

Our next War.

Alexander the Great of Macedon, having overrun Persia, was driven back when he attempted to add India to his list of conquered nations. Is the same fate destined for Alexander the Little—Emperor of Russia? There are prophets who tell us so. While on our travels in the course of the past week we had the honor and pleasure of enjoying a couple of hours' interesting conversation with a general officer who has not only achieved an European reputation as one of the bravest of the brave, but who has during his long service fought and bled in many a battle on the soil of our Eastern Empire. As topic after topic came under discussion, we asked him if the opinion in his circle was that we should have a long peace.' "Decidedly not," was his short but emphatic reply. "With whom are we likely so soon to go to war?" we inquired in some degree of astonishment. "With Russia again," was the rejoinder. "On what field, and why?" "In the East, and for our own dominions." "Are you then, one of those who believe that the Russians will attack us in India?" "No:—we shall attack them. They are interfering and will interfere more in the affairs of Persia. Presently they will enter that country in force. We shall not allow it. We shall order them out, and if they do not go we shall drive them out." This was certainly a very sharp, short and decisive view of the case. But we were assured, upon further conversation, that it was the accepted and assured opinion, not only of military circles, but of all circles in Indian society, and the consummation is regarded as about to take place at a very early period, and, moreover, is looked at without the smallest anxiety or alarm by all classes of our Eastern population, contempt for Russian prowess being the universal feeling We must therefore be watchful and vigilant that these suspicious Cossacks may gain no advantage over us nearer England. Our forefathers used to say that, however matters were arranged at home there was no peace with Spaniards beyond the line. But things are not so now. War in the East means war in the West also. There cannot be fighting on the Indus and peace in the Baltic. When the shouts of contending armies are heard beneath the walls of Ispahan or Shiraz, the echo will reach St. Petersburg itself. Our rulers must therefore keep a watchful eye upon the northern as well as the southern extremity of Russia. We may depend upon it that we have an enemy there who will strike the very moment it is known that we are off our guard. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Whatever our Indian prophets may foretell, every Russian movement in that direction will be measured by our strength at home. Our safety there is to be settled here.—*Liverpool Times.*

Brown's Dinner in Simcoe.

The *Colonist* says:—"This dinner conveys two lessons which are well worth noting.—We remember Mr. Brown, when his paper supported the Lafontaine Government delivering a lecture in Hamilton, which was attended by just *fourteen persons*. Yet it was upon a subject with which he was most familiar, and was infinitely better written than any thing he writes now-a-days. He was the constant adviser of Ministers; and was even spoken of by Mr. Hincks in Parliament as the coming man for the treasury benches. Yet though basking in all his sunshine of Ministerial and vice-regal favour, he could command but an audience of fourteen in the spirited City of Hamilton. The other day he was feasted by upwards of four hundred in the most tory constituency in Western Canada. The reason must be obvious to all men. Mr. Brown whilst he was an excuser of Ministerial wrongs, was nobody in the public estimation. Mr. Brown, when he was thought to be manly and truthful to Upper Canada, became respected sympathised with and honoured as we have narrated.

The other notable matter, is, that Tories should love George Brown more than their former leaders, who are in the present Government. The fact is a most disagreeable one for us to admit; but it is nevertheless a fact, that George Brown was cheered by many and by honourable and influential Conservatives, where the Hon. John A. Macdonald's name was not heard. And Mr. Gould was allowed to bore an audience who would have refused to acknowledge Mr. Vankoughnet as a prophet. For our own part, we have all along looked forward to this consumation. Mr. Vankoughnet, by going into a Government which was constitutionally and righteously condemned, invited the censure which is embodied in the Brown dinner. And Mr. Macdonald, from the first day he entered into the coalition government, began sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction, which now exhibit such disagreeable and ominous fruits."

It now appears that Russia has only postponed the matter of Serpent's Island. After the settlement of the boundary and other questions, and when the Paris Conference comes to wind up its proceedings, a claim will be put in by Russia to the possession of this disputed Island. It suits the Czars English friends to marvel at all this hubbub about this rocky islet which is worthless and rather a nuisance than anything else; but they forget to inform us why, if Fidonisi is so valueless and insignificant, Russia should so persistently desire and claim it.—It is quite sufficient for the allies to exhibit no greater anxiety for the cession than her late adversary does for its retention; and consequently whatever resolution they may have taken on the one hand is justified by that which Russia has taken on the other.—It is impossible, however, that the Allies should yield up to Russia such a stepping stone for aggression. The Czar must be prepared to abandon Serpent's Island, for which he seems to have such a suspicious hankering. It is a most insidious attempt to regain a footing in the Black Sea, and one which cannot for a moment be tolerated.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, Sept'r 25, 1856.

FLOUR, ₱ barrel	$6,25	@ 6,00
FALL WHEAT, ₱ bushel	0,85	@ 1,00
SPRING WHEAT, "	1,00	@ 1,05
OATS, "	0,00	@ 0,00
PEAS, "	0,00	@ 0,00
POTATOES "	0,00	@ 0,00
PORK, ₱ barrel	18,00	@20,75
BUTTER, ₱ lb	0,00	@ 0,20
EGGS, ₱ dozen	0,00	@ 0,15
HAY, ₱ ton	12,00	@14,00
CORDWOOD, per cord	2,00	@ 2,25

Toronto, Sept. 24 1856.

FLOUR, ₱ barrel	$5,00	@ 6,25
WHEAT, ₱ bushel	1,25	@ 1,25
OATS, "	0,50	@ 0,52
PEAS, "	0,69	@ 0,70
RYE, "	0,00	@ 1,00
POTATOES, "	1,00	@ 0,75
TIMOTHY SEED,	0,00	@ 0,00
CARROTS, ₱ bunch	0,00	@ 0,02
BEETS, "	0,00	@ 0,03
TURNIPS, "	0,00	@ 0,01
PORK, ₱ 100 lbs	0,00	@ 8,25
BEEF, ₱ lb	0,10	@ 0,12
LARD, ₱ lb	0,00	@ 0,15
MUTTON, ₱ lb	0,10	@ 0,12
BUTTER, fresh, ₱ lb	0,23	@ 0,25
EGGS, ₱ dozen	0,18	@ 0,23
CORDWOOD, ₱ cord	5,00	@ 6,00
HAY, ₱ ton	12,00	@ 18,00

New York, Sept'r 24, 1856.

FLOUR, ₱ barrel	$5,70	@ 6,00
WHEAT, ₱ bushel	1,00	@ 1,05
CORN, "	0,65	@ 0,66
OATS, "	0,44	@ 0,47
PORK, ₱ barrel	19,75	@20,00
BEEF, hams ₱ barrel	14,00	@15,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE OF STOCK

BY AUCTION!

The undersigned are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY OCTOBER 6TH,

AT

OAKLEY FARM, NEWMARKET,

The following valuable

FARM STOCK,

BELONGING TO MR. SAMUEL TRENT, VIZ:

1 Span of Team Horses, young.
1 Span of Colts, 2 years old, large size; one got by Champion, the other by Perfection.
1 Carriage Mare, of a beautiful cream; very smart in harness, and perfectly gentle.
6 Milch Cows, well-bred.
4 Heifers, 2 years old, well-bred, well reasoned in calf.
7 Heifers, 1 year old.
4 Steers, 3 years old, in good condition.
4 Heifer Calves, well-bred.
32 Prime Leicester Ewes, of different ages.
12 Ewe and 5 Ram Lambs, thorough-bred Leicesters, got by an imported Ram.
5 Thorough-bred Berkshire Sow Pigs.
1 Single Carriage, city make.
1 Cutter, quite new.
About 12 tons of prime Hay.
1 Lumber Waggon, and various other farming utensils.

The whole will be sold without Reserve, as the Proprietor is about giving up farming pursuits altogether.

TERMS.—All sums of £2 10s and under, cash; above that amount 12 months' credit will be given by furnishing approved notes.

☞ SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A. M. PRECISELY. ☜

ASHTON & MACHELL, *Auctioneers.*

Newmarket Sept. 19th, 1856. 41

EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Main Street, Newmarket.

MRS. & MISS BURN, having been frequently solicited since they came to Newmarket to open a School, they have now made arrangements to commence on Monday, 6th October.

Their intention is to pursue the same system of tuition which gave such general satisfaction for four years in Toronto, that is, to thoroughly ground their pupils in a good solid English education, combining the USEFUL with the ORNAMENTAL, drawing them on by persevering patience and kindness; always keeping in view their present and future welfare.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils under seven	£0	10	0
Upwards	0	15	0
Music	1	15	0
Boarders including Music & Tuition	8	15	0
Boarders exclusive of Music	7	10	0

Accommodation for two Boarders.

September 24, 1856. 41w4

SABBATH SCHOOL

TEA MEETING.

The Newmarket Union Sabbath School will hold a Tea Meeting at the

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

In this place,

On Wednesday, October 15th Instant.

The Meeting will be addressed by several Ministers and others; and pieces will be recited by the scholars.

THE PROCEEDS

Of the meeting will be appropriated to the extension of the Sabbath School Library.

The services of a

GOOD CHOIR

Will be procured for the occasion.

Tea will be served at six o'clock, P. M., precisely.

ADMISSION.—For Adults 1s 3d each; Children under 12 years of age half price.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. M. Bogart, G. Dixon, and E. Hughes, Newmarket; B. Pearson, Aurora; W. Dorn, Sharon.

H. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1856. 41

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COUNTRY BUSINESS.

THE whole STOCK IN TRADE, with the good will of the business, lately carried on in the Village of Sharon, by William Lockhart, deceased, is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, which are new and very commodious. The stock is in good order, and comprises a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.,

And the business, as heretofore carried on for several years, is well known to have been very extensive, and such an opening to a person of business habits and moderate means is very seldom to be met with.

Sharon is advantageously situated in a healthy locality within three miles of the Railway Station at the Holland Landing, and four miles from that of Newmarket, and is surrounded by a populous and magnificently populous country, which cannot be surpassed in Western Canada.

Terms made known by application (if by letter, post-paid,) to

JOHN ROBERTSON, Administrator to the Estate of the late William Lockhart.

Yonge Street, Toronto, 12th Sept., 1856. 40tf

DR. PYNE,

INFORMS the Public *that on and and after the first of May* he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lydia Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory Newmarket.

April 24th, 1856. 26tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Moderate Prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having administered to the Estate of the late William Lockhart, Merchant in the Village of Sharon, hereby gives notice that he is the only person legally entitled to receive and discharge the debts due to the Estate, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to lodge the same with the subscriber forthwith, and all parties indebted to the Estate are hereby notified to settle their accounts on or before the first day of November next, for which purpose a person duly appointed will always be in attendance at Sharon to receive payment, and all unsettled accounts after the above date will be handed over for collection.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Administrator.

Yonge Street Toronto, 12th Sept., 1856. 40tf

SALE OF

FARM STOCK.

MESSRS. MACHELL & ASHTON,

Are instructed by Mr. S. Trent, of Oakley Farm, to sell

About the first week in October next.

THE WHOLE OF HIS

HERD OF CATTLE!

Together with a large lot of thorough bred

LEICESTER SHEEP & LAMBS,

Several Horses, Colts, and Berkshire Pigs.

Timely notice of the day of sale will be given.—This sale will present a rare opportunity for Farmers in this section of country to improve their stock.

Oakley Farm, Whitchurch, September 8th 1856. 39tf

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having any claim against the Estate of the late Martha Pearce, are requested to present them for payment forthwith. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are notified to call and settle the same immediately.

JOHN NASH, M. D.
JOSEPH MILLARD.
CLARKSON HAMBLETON.
Executors.

Newmarket, Sept. 8th, 1856. 89w4

Messrs. Green and Hawkins,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c., &c., over the Wesleyan Book Room, 57 King-Street Toronto. 32y1

CASH FOR WHEAT,

AUGUST, 1856.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public, that they are now erecting a Grain Elevator at the *Newmarket Railway Buildings*, and are prepared to pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of

Good Merchantable Fall and Spring Wheat,

Delivered at the Newmarket Station of the Northern Railway.

Extra Superfine Flour for Family use, and Mill Offals of all kinds, for sale on the lowest terms.

WILCOCKS & THORNE.

Newmarket, Aug. 26th, 1856. 37tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that he is now

Making up a Superior Stock of Clothing,

from his large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.,

AT

His Establishment in Water Street.

D. S. feels much pleasure in recommending these garments to the public, as he has engaged the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the largest Clothing Houses in New York, he feels confident that the most particular can be fitted.

Clothing of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins,
do. do. Barèges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.

HENRY HARRIS, *Architect, Builder, &c.*

Aurora, July 7th, 1856. 30tf

A. Boultbee,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 1y

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION,

KEPT by *NICHOLAS HAWKS*. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.

Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1856. 37tf

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

OF THE

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Sweden IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING ND MOWING MACHINES,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,

PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,

STRAW CUTTERS,

ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,

HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON. & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each.	406 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each.	400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each.	200 acres.
4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together	350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each.	228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each.	90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.

May 14, 1856. 22tf

SPRING FASHIONS!

IN

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of *Millinery*, consisting in part of

New and Appropriate Styles in
Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Children's White and Coloured Hats,
Bonnet Shapes,
Very Rich Feathers,
Wire Frames,
Flowers,
Straw Trimming,
White and Coloured Rushes,
Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for *Cash*. Money refund cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

CAPE AND BONNET FEATHERS

For Sale.

All ordered work done at the *Lowest Price*.

Newmarket. April 24, 1856. 19tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT

SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.

Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment of*

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment of*

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞ Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

Misses McKinley,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, *Sharon*, one door North of the Post Office. 1y1

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILL,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCO,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMEST C CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 24, 1856. 1tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water running through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE.

Newmarket.

February 26th, 1856, 16tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

Nixon's Book Store.

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish

can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

&c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.*

January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞ All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 81y

AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,

Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN AUTOMATIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain,
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found,
Ready to attend to the public around; [carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name]
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work to;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and Honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be given to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING,

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 15th, 1856. 9

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the

NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY,

And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. 45-25

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10.. A. M.

Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8.00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connects daily with steamer *J. C. Morrison*, on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [North] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of week with steamers *Buckeye State, Keystone State, Queen City*, and *Niagara*, one of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* or *Champion*.

J. L. GRANT. *Superintendent.*

Toronto, June 17, 1856. 30tf

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

SIMPSON'S BREWERY,

With the Land and Buildings adjoining.

The above property is situated in the town of Newmarket adjacent to the Railway station, having a frontage of 207 feet on Ontario and Mill streets, and is admirably adapted for laying out in town lots. There is an excellent barn and stable on the premises. The material of the brewery being of the best description would be very valuable for building purposes. The Newmarket creek washes the eastern side of the lot, which is also well supplied with spring water. And the location is one of the best for a brewery distillery or foundry. Terms of sale, liberal. For particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Solicitor, Newmarket. H. CAWTHRA, Toronto.

☞ All parties are hereby cautioned against removing the bricks or other material from the said premises, without permission of the above parties.

Newmarket August 28th 1856. 37tf

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, M.D.S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.
Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.
Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.
W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.
Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.
Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.
——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 2d concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.

TERMS.—One-third down.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, (post paid) to the proprietor.

F. F. McARTHUR, Bowmanville.

June 16, 1856. 31tf

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

OF

INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large Scale showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6, 1856. 35w4

☞ All papers in Canada West to publish for one month and send accounts to Dennis & Boulton.

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH GRAND T. RAILWAY.

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD, Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD, Superintendent, Toronto, May 22, 1856.

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

May 31, 1856. 25tf

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

BEG thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at $20 each.

J. WALTON. & Co.

POETRY.

MISCHIEF MAKING.

DEDICATED TO THE GUILTY ONES.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattling!

How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

'Tis mischief makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.

They seem to take one's part,—but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them again,
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they're such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales: they say—
"Don't mention what I've said I pray,
I would not tell another."

Straight to your neighbour's house they go,
Narrating more than they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend or brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red and blue,
That every one might know them!

Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry fret
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad degrading part
To make another lesson smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish.

Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish.

KNICK-KNACKS.

Fools, Slanderers, Busybodys.

As a thorn goeth up into the hand of a drunkard, so is a parable in the mouth of fools. As snow in summer, so honour is not seemly for a fool. There is more hope of a fool than of a man wise in his own conceit. Wisdom is too high for a fool.

He that hateth dissembleth with his lips, and layeth up deceit within him; when he speaketh fair, believe him not, for there are seven abominations in his heart. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein; and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him. A lying tongue hateth those that are afflicted by it. A flattering mouth worketh ruin.

He that passeth by, and meddleth with strife (or matters) belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears. A foolish woman is clamorous; she is simple, and knoweth nothing. The words of a talebearer are as wounds. It is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop, than with a brawling woman in a wide house. All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.

A gentleman addressing the editor of the *St. Catharine's Post*, makes the following complaint:—"Being a cooper, and a poor man, I, of course, have great objections to allow my neighbours' girls to steal my hoops for the purpose of increasing the rotundity of their corporacities. In the legal, natural and authorized way I've no objections to letting the women enlarge their circumference to any extent, and as often as they please—our town census benefits immensely by this means—but these make-believe-hoops are a nuisance, and a loss to to coopers of a great deal of fine ash timber.

Fooling his Horse.—"I engaged, says a traveller, a chaise at Galway, to conduct me some few miles into the country, and had not proceeded far, when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door opened it." What are you at, man; this isn't where I ordered you to stop," said I." Whist, your honor, whist!" ejaculated Paddy, "I'm only desaving the baste. If I bang the door he'll think you're out, and'll cut up the hill like a devil."

One of the Boys.—Mother: Where have you been, Charley? Boy: In the garden, ma. Mother: No, you have been swimming; I will have to correct you. Look at your hair, how wet it is. Boy: Oh, no, ma, this is not water, it is sweat! Mother: Ah, Charley, I have caught you fibbing, your shirt is wrong side out! Boy, triumphantly: Oh, I did that just now, ma, *climbing the fence!*

A wise man being asked how old he was, replied, "I am in health;" and being asked how rich he was, said, "I am not in debt."

A Man of Refinement.—We know a gentleman so extremely refined that he is obliged to leave the room, if, when he is dining with a person who has red hair, there happen to be carrots on the table!

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBRGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming Commander.
NEW YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1962 " John Duncan, "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....$75
A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....$75
Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec 6, 1855. 1

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY
ON
CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s; ornamentally bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having covenanted before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as the political animosity which characterised Party journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when there were unavoidable—by assuming to storm, the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand-point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the public supported it justified an enlargement. A few months more, and he found himself warranted in increasing the issue of the journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition.—An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen separate issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly bantling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice, without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact, that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad columns. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leader-ship what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "James Beaty," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The *Weekly Patriot* also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUITS.
Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Perth,	Wednesday,	29th Sept.
Ottawa,	Tuesday,	30th Sept.
L'Original,	Thursday,	2nd Oct.
Cornwall,	Monday,	13th Oct.
Brockville,	Monday,	20th Oct.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
Honorable J. B. Robinson, C. J.

Picton,	Tuesday,	23rd Sept.
Belleville,	Monday,	29th Sept.
Kingston,	Tuesday	14th Oct.
Cobourg,	Monday,	27th Oct.
Peterboro',	Wednesday,	5th Nov.
Whitby,	Tuesday,	11th Nov.

HOME CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr. Justice McLean.

Sydenham,	Tuesday,	23rd Sept.
Barrie,	Monday,	29th Sept.
Milton,	Wednesday,	8th Oct.
Merritville,	Tuesday,	14th Oct.
Niagara,	Monday,	20th Oct.
Hamilton,	Monday,	27th Oct.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr Justice Richards

Cayuga,	Tuesday,	23rd Sept.
Simcoe,	Tuesday,	30th Sept.
Brantford,	Monday,	6th Oct.
Guelph,	Tuesday,	14th Oct.
Berlin,	Monday,	20th Oct.
Stratford,	Tuesday,	28th Oct.
Woodstock,	Monday,	3rd Nov.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Honorable Chief Justice, Common Pleas.

Goderich,	Wednesday,	24th Sept.
London,	Monday,	29th Sept.
St. Thomas,	Thursday,	9th Oct.
Chatham,	Wednesday,	15th Oct.
Sarnia,	Wednesday,	22nd Oct.
Sandwich,	Monday,	27th Oct.

TORONTO CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr. Justice Burns.

Toronto,	Monday,	15th Oct.

A. Boultbee.

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket. 1y

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Rightcousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues: a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form Daily (three distinct editions,) Semi-Weekly and Weekly, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six olumns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500 copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175 "
Weekly	136,399 "
California edition	6,000 "
Total	186,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs *no* traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid: any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.
WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856
OF THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our menta being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,	$2 00	PER ANNUM.
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Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

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REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada,
MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE
with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces.—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price $120.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,
Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co,
Holland Landing.
February, 6th, 1856. 8y1

LIME.

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best quality.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to *Wm. Laidlaw*, Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.
Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 1y1.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells & Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

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"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should becomes at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts"—*Fountain Journal.*

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Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscavado, Sugar, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived, and for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pure White Lead, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 5 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Murley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber, D. SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, June 25, 1856. 2y

THE
MAINE LIQUOR LAW:
ITS
ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RESULTS,
INCLUDING A LIFE OF
HON. NEAL DOW.

Embellished with beautiful Steel portraits of
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HON. NEAL DOW,
HON. GERRIT SMITH;

And portraits on wood of
REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
REV. JOHN PIERPONT, and
LUCRETIA MOTT.

Also, engravings representing the Residence of Neal Dow; an elegant Silver Pitcher, presented to him by the people of New Jersey; and a Map, showing the extent of Prohibition in the United States.

The work is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I. contains the Life of Neal Dow, including the Origin of the Maine Law, illustrated by appropriate engravings.

Part II. contains a History of the Maine Law movement in the United States, British Provinces, and foreign countries, containing valuable statistical table showing the political strength of the Maine Law party in the United States.

Part III. contains the Results of Prohibition in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as obtained by direct information from the residents of each county, given on the authority of Clergymen, magistrates, deacons and men of acknowledged reputation and influence in society.

Part IV. contains the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of the various States of the union, those enacted by the United States Government, and also the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Society of Friends.

There is a separate and copious index to each division and the whole is arranged with the design of making it "The Temperance Man's Text-Book." It is the first and only standard work on the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and no friend of prohibition should be without the facts which it contains. The work of which the temperance cause may well feel proud, has been given to the world by the "Maine Law Statistical Society" at a great outlay of capital, and it is only by an extensive sale that the expenses of so costly a book can be defrayed.

The work is compiled by Henry F. Clubb, Secretary of the M. L. S. S., and is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the list of officers and members of the Society for 1856.

Price, beautifully bound in Muslin, $1.50.

☞ Sent POST PAID, to any part of the British Provinces on receipt of the price.

Register letters and address
"WILLIAM H. ORR,
Assist. Sec. of M. L. S. S., for B. N. A.
Oshawa, C. W."

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address
Office of "Children's Paper."
York Chambers, Toronto St.,
Toronto C. W.
Dec. 4, 1855.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

Single Copies $1;—Ten Copies $9;—Twenty-five Copies $20.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

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Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "Dick Tinto" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by Henry J. Raymond, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:—

1 copy for.....$1,
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—
To Canada, payable in advance,.....26 cents a year.
Within the State,.....13 cents a year.
Within the United States,.....26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with the daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.,
No. 138, Nassau-st., N. Y.
New York, August 1, 1855.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE most extensively circulated, the most interesting, reliable, attractive, and cheapest publication of its kind, is the *Scientific American*. It has, by far, the largest circulation, and stands, by common consent, at the head of all other scientific papers in the world. Its contributors and Editors are practical, energetic, and experienced men, whose constant endeavor is to extend the area of knowledge, by presenting it to the mind, in a simple, attractive, and practical form.

The *Scientific American* is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains Eight Large Pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with *Original Engravings*. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *Illustrated Repertory*, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patent Claims*, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

☞ Terms.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months.

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Five Copies, for Six Months	$ 4 00
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Ten Copies for Twelve Months	15 00
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months	22 00
Twenty Copies for Twelves Months	28 00

For all Clubs of 20 and over, the yearly subscription only $1.40.

SPLENDID PRIZES—PAID IN CASH.

In addition to the above liberal per centage offered to those who interest themselves to get up Clubs, the Proprietors will pay, in Cash, the following splendid Prizes for the largest Lists of Subscribers sent in between the present time and the first of January, 1857, to wit:

For the largest List	$500
For the 2nd largest List	125
For the 3rd largest List	100
For the 4th largest List	125
For the 5th largest List	100
For the 6th largest List	75
For the 7th largest List	50
For the 8th largest List	40
For the 9th largest List	30
For the 10th largest List	25
For the 11th largest List	20
For the 12th largest List	10

Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the successful competitor, immediately after the 1st of January, 1857.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to
MUNN & CO.,
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THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia,	*America,*
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Asia,	*Canada,*
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These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

Still Greater Attractions!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.

FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME! PIONEER MAGAZINE.

Especially devoted to the wants of the Ladies of America,

WHERE this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1856 will reach 160,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe reception is insured.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $2. Two copies one year $3. Three copies one year, $5. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞ The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, both one year for $4.50.

☞ A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent direct to any Postmaster making the request.

Subscribers in the British Provinces,
Who send for clubs, must remit 26 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY,
No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

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THE "COLONIST,"
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THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the News of the Week, or Weekly "Colonist." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞ N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 3s. 9d. per week.

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